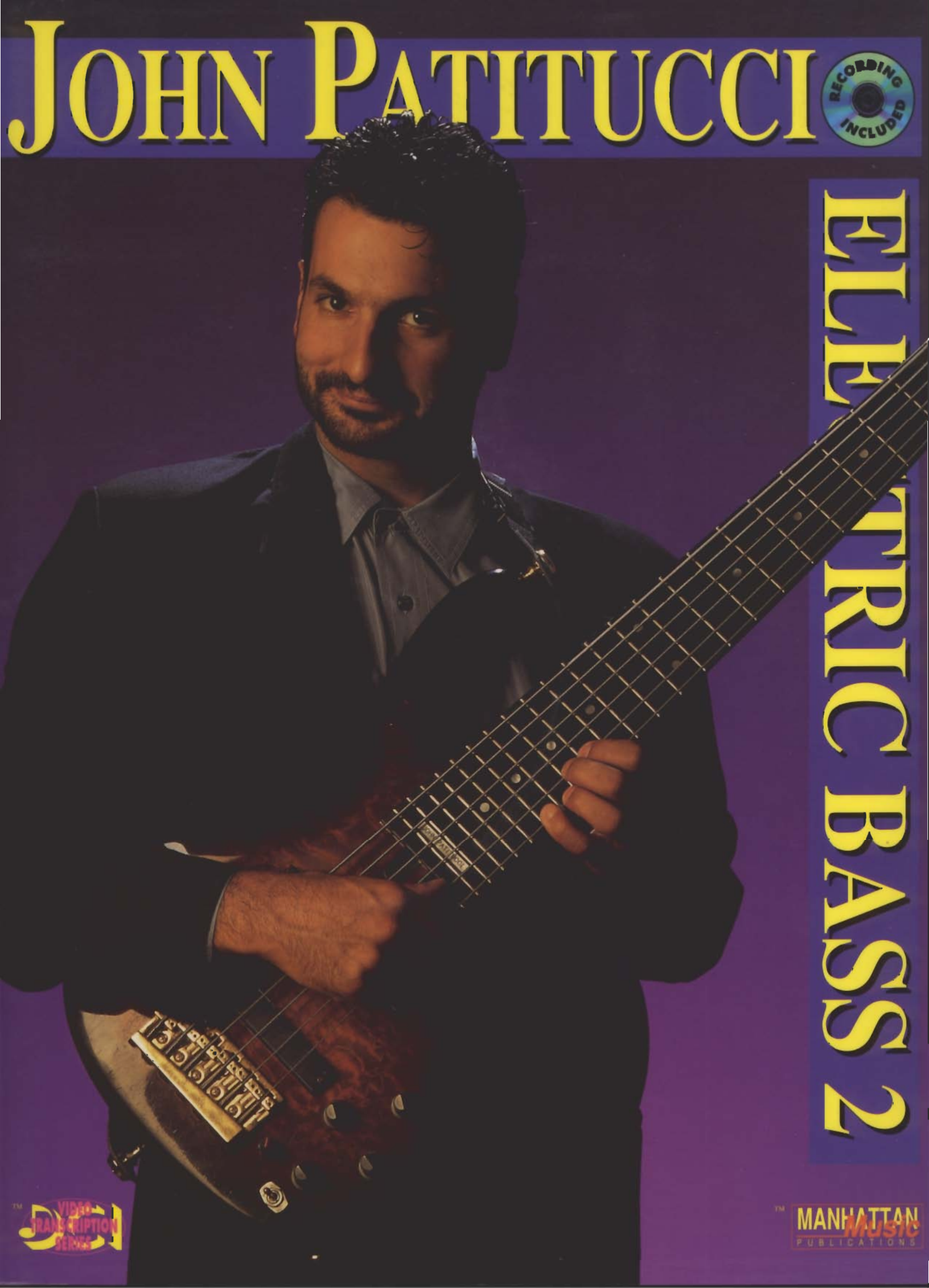


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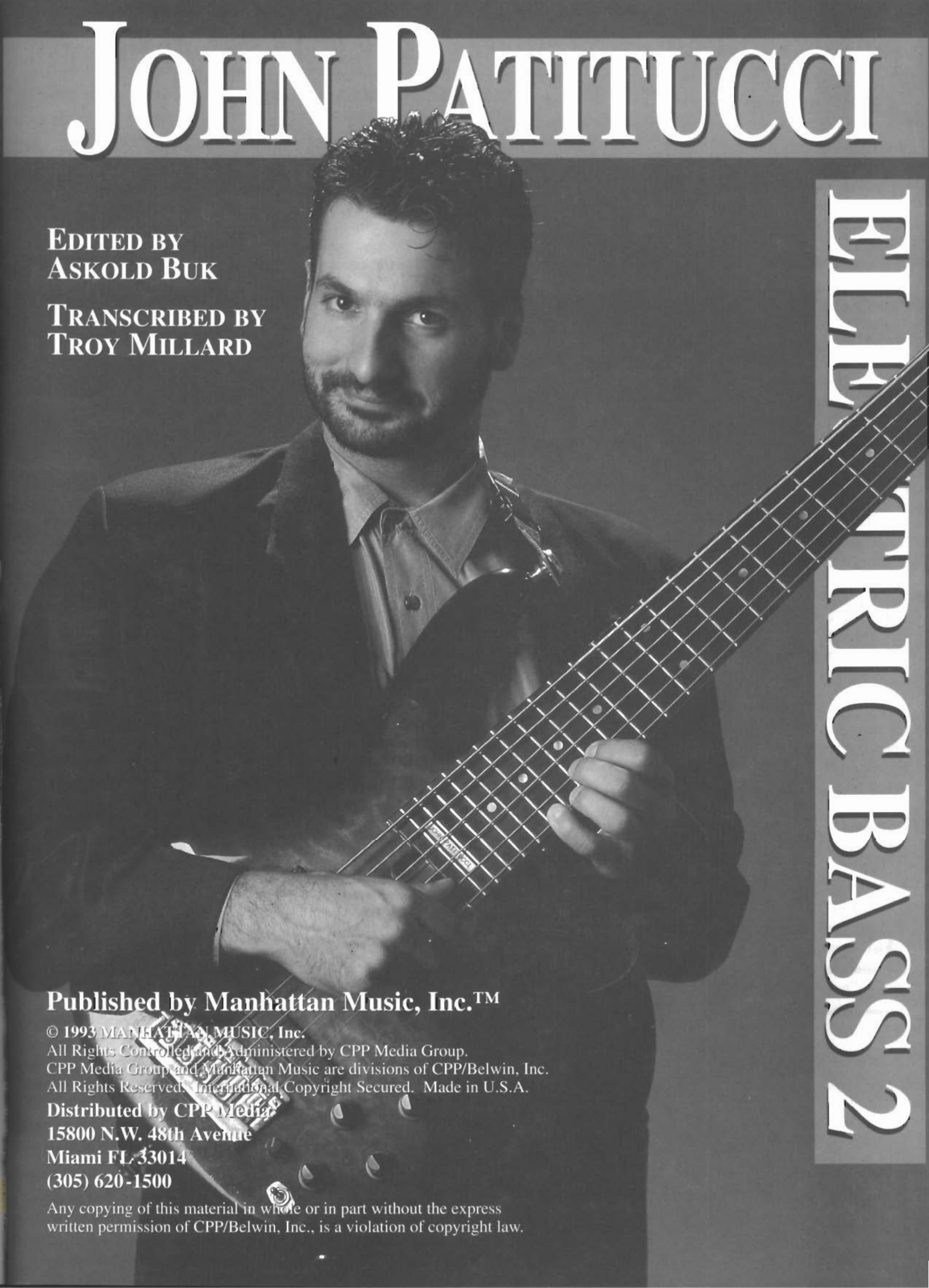


ELECTRIC BASS 2

VIDEO
TRANSCRIPTION
SERIES

MANHATTAN
Music
PUBLICATIONS

JOHN PATITUCCI



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ASKOLD BUK**

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ELECTRIC BASS 2

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CD and Cassette Tracking Information

CD

Cassette Side A

1	B major scale (4 octaves)
2	Am9 and Amaj9 chord voicings
3	C melodic minor scale (4 octaves) starting on low B
4	G melodic minor scale (4 octaves) starting on low C
5	B major arpeggio (4 octaves)
6	Cmaj7
7	Cmaj9
8	Cmaj9#11
9	C major pentatonic scale over Cmaj9
10	Improvisation over Cmaj9
11	Improvisation over Cmaj9#11
12	Cmaj7#5
13	A melodic minor scale over Cmaj7#5
14	Cm7
15	C melodic minor scale
16	Cm9
17	Cm11
18	Cm13
19	C minor pentatonic scale
20	Improvisation over Cm9

CD

Cassette Side B

21	Improvisation over Cm13 (starting from the F major pentatonic scale)
22	C7
23	C9
24	C9#11
25	C7#9#5
26	C11
27	Improvisation over C7#9#5
28	C13b9
29	C7b9b5
30	C7b9#5
31	C7#9b5
32	C°
33	C° or Cm7b5
34	Improvisation over Cm11b5
35	"On the Corner"/solo
36	"Our Family"
37	"Growing"/vamp

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“On The Corner”~ chart

“On The Corner”~ solo

“Our Family”

“Growing”~ chart

“Growing”~ vamp

“Bertha’s Bop”

The Six-String Bass

In the seventies, bass virtuoso Anthony Jackson, feeling limited playing a conventional four-string bass, took it upon himself to design an instrument that could accommodate his musical vision as well as his technique — the six-string bass. The neck was spaced wider and the strings were tuned in fourths (low to high: B, E, A, D, G, C), which were more suitable for the bass player.

Today's six-string bass has a massive range: four octaves from the lowest to the highest B. This range allows the bass player to mimic a synth bass in the low register and a saxophone in the high register. Here is a four-octave B major scale which spans the entire fingerboard.

B major scale (four octaves)

1 2 4 4 1 2 4 1 2 4 1 3 4 3 1 4

0 1 3 0 1 4 2 1 4 1 2 2 4 1 2 4

(strings:) B----- E----- A----- D-----

2 1 4 2 1 4 2 2 1 4

C----- G----- D

2 1 4 2 2 1 4 2 1 4 1 0 4 1 0

D-- A----- E----- B-----

The six-string bass also enables you to play chord voicings similar to those of a guitarist or pianist in that all the voices can be clustered, as in the following example:

Am9 12fr.

Amaj9 13fr.

The added range of the six-string bass presents the bass player with a new challenge: instead of learning scales, arpeggios and ideas in two or three octaves, he or she must now feel comfortable working with four octaves. Here are a few exercises I've developed to help facilitate this.

We'll be playing the melodic minor scale starting on the lowest possible note in a given key and ending on the highest. In this example, the C melodic minor scale starts on the low open B and ends on the high C. In doing this, we're learning the scale *modally* as well, because we're starting on the seventh note, or *degree*, of C melodic minor (B).

C melodic minor (four octaves) starting on low B

The musical score is written for a four-octave exercise of the C melodic minor scale, starting on a low B. It is presented in two systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has one flat (Bb), and the time signature is 4/4. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0-4 above the notes. Note names are written below the notes, with dashed lines indicating ledger lines.

System 1:

- Treble Staff:** Starts with two whole rests. The scale begins on a low B (below the staff), moving up through D, G, and C. The final notes are on the staff lines. Fingerings: 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 3, 1.
- Bass Staff:** The scale begins on a low B (open string), moving up through E, A, and D. Fingerings: 0, 1, 3, 4, 1, 4, 1, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 1, 1.

System 2:

- Treble Staff:** Continues the scale from the previous system. Fingerings: 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 3, 1.
- Bass Staff:** Continues the scale from the previous system. Fingerings: 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 3, 1, 4, 1, 4, 1, 4, 3, 1, 0.

Here is the G melodic minor scale starting and ending on C. This can also be seen as the fourth mode of G melodic minor, since it begins and ends on the fourth degree (C) of the scale.

G melodic minor (four octaves) starting on low C

4 1 2 4 1 3 4 1 3 4 1 2 4 2 1 4

1 4 0 2 4 1 2 4 1 3 4 1 3 4 1 3

B--- E----- A----- D---

3 1 4 2 1 4 2 1 4 2 1 4

C----- G----- D----- A

3 1 4 2 1 4 2 1 4 3 1 4 1

A----- E----- B-----

One of the most effective and challenging exercises for the bassist is playing arpeggios. Here is a four-octave B major arpeggio.

B major arpeggio (four octaves)

1 4 1 4 1 4 1 1 4

0 1 4 1 4 1 1 4 1

B----- E--- A D-- G

1 4 1 4 1 1 4 0

D A E--- B-----

If you practice these studies in all keys up and down the neck, you will quickly familiarize yourself with the added range and versatility of the six-string bass.

Ear Training and Soloing

Ear training is a very important aspect of one's musical development. In order to assimilate various basslines and patterns, and ultimately be able to improvise, it's crucial to have an efficient linking system between your ears, your heart (your feel), and your hands — the vehicles of your expression.

I feel that the most effective way to develop your ear is to become familiar with basic keyboard harmony. If you haven't done so already, you should pick up a rudimentary theory or voicing book. Learn the basic chord voicings, sing the scales and arpeggios that work over them, and then play them on your bass. Don't be bashful about singing! You don't have to have a great voice, but you should get to the point where you can hear the chord, scale or arpeggio sound so distinctly that it becomes second nature to you. The sound should be so familiar you can almost touch it — it should be that intuitive. Once you gain this kind of musical awareness, you'll be able to improvise or play over any chord.

Major Chords

Let's start learning the sounds with a basic Cmaj7 chord. It's built on the root, third, fifth and seventh (C, E, G, B) of the C major scale. Naturally, the C major scale is used to play over this chord.

Remember, the best way to learn to hear this scale and arpeggio (and all the others in this book) is to sing them — first alone, then while playing them on your bass.

Cmaj7

Voicing: Scale: C major Arpeggio:

The musical notation for Cmaj7 is shown in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. The voicing consists of four stacked eighth notes: C2, E2, G2, and B2. The scale is the C major scale, starting on C2 and ascending to C3. The arpeggio is the Cmaj7 arpeggio, starting on C2 and ascending to B2, with the final note (B2) held over the bar line.

Here's the Cmaj9 chord, built by adding a ninth (D) on top of the Cmaj7 chord (C, E, G, B, D). The C major scale is also the scale of choice over this chord.

Cmaj9

Voicing: Scale: C major Arpeggio:

The musical notation for Cmaj9 is shown in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. The voicing consists of five stacked eighth notes: C2, E2, G2, B2, and D3. The scale is the C major scale, starting on C2 and ascending to C3. The arpeggio is the Cmaj9 arpeggio, starting on C2 and ascending to D3, with the final note (D3) held over the bar line.

A common alteration on the major chord is the sharpened eleventh (#11), that is, the fourth degree of the scale raised a half-step. Its formula is: R, 3, 5, 7, 9, #11. In the key of C, that would be: C, E, G, B, D, F#.

The scale of choice over a Cmaj9#11 chord is the C lydian scale, which is simply a major scale with the raised fourth: C, D, E, F#, G, A, B. Sing this scale until it becomes second nature to you. Focus on the F# note. It's a tricky one, but well worth it.

Cmaj9#11

Voicing:  Scale: C lydian  Arpeggio: 

You can also play the C major pentatonic scale over any C major chord (Cmaj7, Cmaj9, etc.). The formula for this scale is: R, 2, 3, 5, 6. In C major, that would spell: C, D, E, G, A. You're probably familiar with this sound — it's commonly heard in country and country-rock music.

Cmaj9

Scale: C major pentatonic 

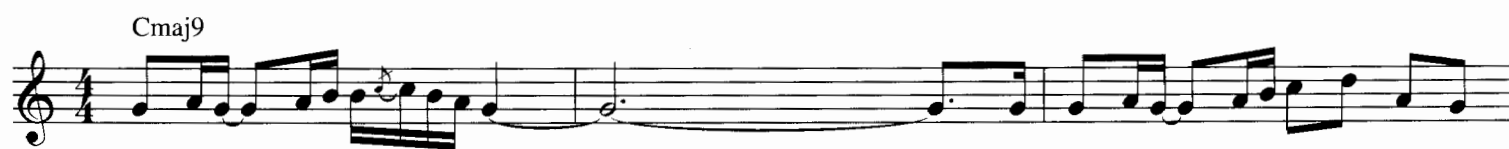
Improvising is a little bit like composing: you try to come up with a simple theme, or *motif*, and expand on it until you're just rolling through the changes. The way to develop this skill, obviously, is to begin your solos with small statements or ideas. Look at an improvisation as you would a sentence. It starts with a word. You combine a series of words, connect them with punctuation, and all of a sudden you have a statement. This leads you to the next sentence. Pretty soon you have a paragraph, and you're talking up a storm.

I suggest learning how to develop motifs by first taping the chord so that you can hear what you're playing over. Before you play anything, sing a little melody. Get that basic melodic idea, then develop it.

Here's an example. I'll start with a little motif over Cmaj9, then I'll expand on it. First I'll sing the melody:



Now I'll play the melody:



And expand a little bit:



This is a continuation of the same improvisation, but now with the major pentatonic sound:



Now let's improvise over the Cmaj9#11 chord. We'll use the C Lydian and the C major pentatonic scales over this chord.

In addition to these scales, you can also play a D triad (D, F#, A) over Cmaj9#11. Why? If you look at the notes of a D triad, you'll see that it contains the ninth (D), the sharpened eleventh (F#) and the thirteenth (A) of the Cmaj9#11 chord. We'll begin with a motif:

Cmaj9#11

Now the C major pentatonic:

Now the D major pentatonic (*Note: The notes of the D major pentatonic scale [D, E, F#, A, B] function as the 9, 3, #11, 13 and 7 in Cmaj9, respectively).*

There's one other major chord that I'd like to cover — the Cmaj7#5. This is a darker-sounding chord, built on the R, 3, #5, and 7 of the major scale. In the key of C, the chord is spelled: C, E, G#, B. The appropriate scale for improvising is the C lydian augmented, which is a major scale with both the #11 (#4) and the #5 in it. Its formula is: R, 2, 3, #4, #5, 6, 7.

Cmaj7#5

Voicing: Scales: C lydian augmented



Notice that this scale is really a *mode* of the A melodic minor scale. If you play an A melodic minor scale starting on the third degree (C), you'll also get the C lydian augmented scale. This shows that you can play the melodic minor scale a third down from any major chord and get the lydian augmented sound.

A melodic minor



Minor Chords

The minor seventh arpeggio is spelled: R, $\flat 3$, 5, $\flat 7$. In C minor, that would be: C, $E\flat$, G, $B\flat$. The scale that works over Cm7 is the C dorian minor. The dorian scale is the second mode (degree) of the major scale, so if C minor is the second degree, the major scale we're working off is $B\flat$. If we play a $B\flat$ major scale from C to C, we'll have a C dorian scale.

Cm7

Voicing:

Scales: C dorian



You should also practice the C melodic minor scale, which contains the natural seventh, a great sound to use when improvising over minor chords. The melodic minor scale is simply a major scale with a flattened third: R, 2, $\flat 3$, 4, 5, 6, 7. In C minor, that would be: C, D, $E\flat$, F, G, A, B.

C melodic minor



When we add the ninth (D) to a Cm7 chord, we get the Cm9 chord. Remember to first sing, then play these arpeggios.

Cm9

Voicing:

Arpeggio:



Now let's add the eleventh (F):

Cm11

Voicing:

Arpeggio:



Now let's add the thirteenth (A). As we extend the basic Cm7 chord, notice how it blossoms — how the sound gets broader with each added note.

Cm13

Voicing:

Arpeggio:



You can also play the C minor pentatonic scale (C, E $\flat$, F, G, B $\flat$) over any C minor chord (Cm7, Cm9, etc.). Here I'll play it over Cm11. This scale should be very familiar-sounding to you; it's heard all over rock and blues tunes.

Cm11

Voicing:

Scale: C minor pentatonic



Now we'll improvise over Cm9 using the C dorian, C melodic minor and C minor pentatonic scales. Make sure you sing the scales first before actually playing them on your bass. And, as always, try to start the improvisation with a motif.

Cm9



Now the C minor pentatonic scale:

8vb

3

6

3

Now the C melodic minor scale:

8vb

etc.

Now we'll practice playing over the Cm13 chord. (*Note:* This exercise is transcribed from where I start playing the F major pentatonic scale [F, G, A, C, D] over the C minor groove. This scale really works well over C minor because it contains all the hip extensions of the C minor tonality, F being the eleventh; G, the fifth; A, the thirteenth; C, the root; and D, the ninth.).

Cm13 (starting from F major pentatonic concept)

Dominant Chords

Now let's work on dominant sounds. The dominant seventh chord is built off the R, 3, 5 and $\flat 7$ of the major scale, so C7 is spelled: C, E, G, B $\flat$. The improvising scale of choice is the mixolydian scale (built off the fifth degree of the major scale). If C7 is the fifth mode, the major scale we're working off is the F major scale. Playing an F major scale from C to C will give us the C mixolydian scale.

C7

Voicing:

Scale: C mixolydian

Arpeggio:

The musical notation for C7 is presented in three measures. The first measure shows the chord voicing in 4/4 time: the treble clef has a whole note chord of C4-E4-G4-Bb4, and the bass clef has a whole note chord of C3-Bb2-G2. The second measure shows the C mixolydian scale (F major scale starting on C) as a continuous eighth-note line across the bass clef. The third measure shows the C7 arpeggio as a continuous eighth-note line across the bass clef, with triplets indicated over the first and second measures of the arpeggio.

Adding the ninth (D) will give us a C9 chord.

C9

Voicing:

Arpeggio:

The musical notation for C9 is presented in two measures. The first measure shows the chord voicing in 4/4 time: the treble clef has a whole note chord of C4-E4-G4-Bb4, and the bass clef has a whole note chord of C3-Bb2-G2 (labeled with a circled 8). The second measure shows the C9 arpeggio as a continuous eighth-note line across the bass clef.

This leads us to our first alteration, adding the $\sharp 11$ (F $\sharp$) to the C9 chord (R, 3, 5, $\flat 7$, 9, $\sharp 11$). The C lydian dominant scale (C, D, E, F $\sharp$, G, A, B $\flat$), which is simply a mixolydian scale with a raised fourth (R, 2, 3, $\sharp 4$, 5, 6, $\flat 7$), is used to improvise over this chord. You should really practice singing this one.

C9 $\sharp 11$

Voicing:

Scale: C lydian dominant

Arpeggio:

The musical notation for C9 $\sharp 11$ is presented in three measures. The first measure shows the chord voicing in 4/4 time: the treble clef has a whole note chord of C4-E4-G4-Bb4-F#4, and the bass clef has a whole note chord of C3-Bb2-G2 (labeled with a circled 8). The second measure shows the C lydian dominant scale (C, D, E, F#4, G, A, Bb4) as a continuous eighth-note line across the bass clef. The third measure shows the C9 $\sharp 11$ arpeggio as a continuous eighth-note line across the bass clef.

Now let's discuss the C7#9#5 chord. It's a familiar altered dominant sound heard in many jazz tunes. The scale that I use over this chord is the melodic minor scale played a half-step up from the root (D $\flat$ melodic minor). At first it may seem a bit complex or unclear to describe it this way, but in the long run, thinking modally will actually facilitate your playing. To improvise over an altered dominant chord, all you have to do is play the seventh mode of a melodic minor scale!

Upon analysis, we see that if C7#9#5 is the seventh mode, we'll be working off the D $\flat$ melodic minor scale.

So if you play D $\flat$ melodic minor from C to C, you'll get the C7#9#5 scale, also called C altered dominant. It's called the altered dominant scale because, in addition to containing the essential notes of a C dominant tonality (the root, C; third, E; and flatted seventh, B $\flat$), it contains all the altered tones: D $\flat$ ($\flat$ 9), E $\flat$ ($\sharp$ 9), F $\sharp$ ($\sharp$ 11 or $\flat$ 5) and G $\sharp$ ($\sharp$ 5). Notice how this scale completely fits the contour of the C7#9#5 chord. It is absolutely crucial to be able to sing the C7#9#5 scale and arpeggio in order to improvise using them. This one will definitely take some practice.

C7#9#5

Voicing:

Scale: D $\flat$ melodic minor starting on C

Arpeggio:

The musical notation for C7#9#5 is presented in 4/4 time. The voicing is shown in the first measure with a C triad (C4, E4, G4) in the right hand and a B $\flat$ triad (B $\flat$ 3, D $\flat$ 4, F4) in the left hand. The scale, D $\flat$ melodic minor starting on C, is shown in the second measure, ascending and then descending. The arpeggio is shown in the third measure, ascending and then descending, with triplets indicated for the final notes.

The next sound we'll work on is the natural dominant eleventh chord. It's also referred to as a polychord because it has one triad stacked on top of another. In this case, a B $\flat$ triad is played on top of a C triad to produce a C11 chord:

—— C triad —— —— B $\flat$ triad ——

{ C = root, E = 3, G = 5 } { B $\flat$ = $\flat$ 7, D = 9, F = 11 }

Often, a B $\flat$ maj7 chord is played on top of the C triad, adding the A (the thirteenth in the C tonality).

C11

Voicing:

Scale: C mixolydian

Arpeggio: (C13)

The musical notation for C11 is presented in 4/4 time. The voicing is shown in the first measure with a C triad (C4, E4, G4) in the right hand and a B $\flat$ triad (B $\flat$ 3, D $\flat$ 4, F4) in the left hand. The scale, C mixolydian, is shown in the second measure, ascending and then descending. The arpeggio is shown in the third measure, ascending and then descending, with triplets indicated for the final notes.

Here's an improvisation over a C7#9#5 groove, using the D $\flat$ melodic minor scale.

C7#9#5

I'd like to cover a few of the more common altered dominant chords. Over the C13 $\flat$ 9 chord (R, 3, 5, $\flat$ 7, $\flat$ 9, 13), the scale of choice is a half-step/whole-step diminished scale (also called the half/whole diminished scale), which is built, as its name implies, by alternating half-steps and whole-steps.

The C half/whole diminished scale is spelled: C, D $\flat$, E $\flat$, E, F $\sharp$, G, A, B $\flat$. As you can see, it contains the root, $\flat$ 9, #9, 3, #11 ($\flat$ 5), 5, 13, and $\flat$ 7, respectively, in the C tonality.

C13 $\flat$ 9

Voicing: Scale: C half-step/whole-step diminished

You can also use the C half/whole diminished scale over $C7\flat 9\flat 5$. You can see that this scale contains both of the altered tones found in this chord, the flatted ninth ($D\flat$) and the flatted fifth ($F\sharp$ or $G\flat$).

$C7\flat 9\flat 5$

Voicing: Scale: C half-step/whole-step diminished

Musical notation for the $C7\flat 9\flat 5$ chord and the C half-step/whole-step diminished scale. The notation is in 4/4 time. The treble clef shows the chord voicing (C4, E4, G4, Bb4) and the scale ascending and descending. The bass clef shows the chord voicing (C3, Eb3, G3, Bb3) and the scale ascending and descending.

The $D\flat$ melodic minor scale works best over the $C7\flat 9\flat 5$ chord.

$C7\flat 9\flat 5$

Voicing: Scale: $D\flat$ melodic minor starting on C

Arpeggio:

Musical notation for the $C7\flat 9\flat 5$ chord, the $D\flat$ melodic minor scale starting on C, and the arpeggio. The notation is in 4/4 time. The treble clef shows the chord voicing (C4, E4, G4, Bb4) and the scale ascending and descending. The bass clef shows the chord voicing (C3, Eb3, G3, Bb3) and the scale ascending and descending.

Over $C7\sharp 9\flat 5$, the half/whole diminished scale is once again the scale of choice.

$C7\sharp 9\flat 5$

Voicing: Scale: C half/whole diminished

Musical notation for the $C7\sharp 9\flat 5$ chord and the C half/whole diminished scale. The notation is in 4/4 time. The treble clef shows the chord voicing (C4, E4, G4, Bb4) and the scale ascending and descending. The bass clef shows the chord voicing (C3, Eb3, G3, Bb3) and the scale ascending and descending.

Diminished Chords

There are two types of diminished chords: diminished and half-diminished (also referred to as minor seventh flattened-five chords). The diminished chord is built using the root, $\flat 3$, $\flat 5$, and $\flat\flat 7$ of a major scale. In the C tonality, this chord is spelled: C, $E\flat$, $G\flat$, and $B\flat\flat$ (A). The appropriate scale is either the half/whole diminished, or the whole/half diminished, which is built on alternating whole-steps and half-steps (in C, this is spelled: C, D, $E\flat$, F, $G\flat$, $A\flat$, A, B).

C diminished (C°)
Voicing: Scales: C half/whole diminished

The musical notation shows a bass line in 4/4 time. The first measure contains the C diminished chord voicing: C (root), $E\flat$, $G\flat$, and $B\flat\flat$ (A). The subsequent measures show the C half/whole diminished scale: C, D, $E\flat$, F, $G\flat$, $A\flat$, A, B. The scale is played in an ascending and then descending fashion.

C whole-step/half-step diminished Arpeggio:

The musical notation shows a bass line in 4/4 time. The first measure contains the C whole-step/half-step diminished arpeggio: C, D, $E\flat$, F, $G\flat$, $A\flat$, A, B. The subsequent measures show the arpeggio played in an ascending and then descending fashion.

The half-diminished chord is built on the root, $\flat 3$, $\flat 5$, and $\flat 7$ of the major scale. In the C tonality, the chord, C° or $Cm7\flat 5$, is spelled: C, $E\flat$, $G\flat$, $B\flat$. When soloing, I like to approach this chord modally, using the $E\flat$ melodic minor scale. C is the sixth degree of $E\flat$ melodic minor, so I play the $E\flat$ melodic minor scale from C to C. I feel that this scale sounds best over this particular chord. Here's why it works: If you extend (add the ninth [D] and eleventh [F] to) the C half-diminished chord, you'll have all the notes which are exclusively found within the $E\flat$ melodic minor scale. Let's look: $C11\flat 5 = C, E\flat, G\flat, B\flat, D, F$.

$E\flat$ melodic minor = $E\flat, F, G\flat, A\flat, B\flat, C, D$.

So if you want a shortcut, play a melodic minor scale a minor third up from the half-diminished chord you're soloing over.

C half-diminished (C° , $Cm7\flat 5$)
Voicing: Scale: $E\flat$ melodic minor

Arpeggio:

The musical notation shows a bass line in 4/4 time. The first measure contains the C half-diminished chord voicing: C (root), $E\flat$, $G\flat$, and $B\flat$. The subsequent measures show the $E\flat$ melodic minor scale: $E\flat, F, G\flat, A\flat, B\flat, C, D$. The scale is played in an ascending and then descending fashion. The notation includes markings for the 11th and 9th extensions of the chord.

Improvising over Cm11b5 (Cm7b5 add 9, 11)



In Closing

Now that we've covered ear training, harmony and singing all the scales and arpeggios, the most important thing you can do is *listen* to the great improvisers: John Coltrane, Charlie Parker, Dizzy Gillespie and Miles Davis, to name just a few. Listen to the way they form phrases and how they solo. Analyze and transcribe their solos — find out what they're playing over the chords. Even more important, try to get an emotional understanding of their music. Learn to feel what they're feeling.

Though we've discussed all kinds of techniques and exercises, there's one key element that you should keep in mind on as you work on all these other things, and that's *attitude*. If you have a positive spirit and an unselfish nature, and if you're flexible and energetic in any working situation, then you'll be a very in-demand musician. Not only will you be happier playing music, but people around you will draw from your energy and be happier playing with you.

Remember, it's a privilege and a gift of God to play music — have fun playing it and share it with everyone. Good luck!

Also Available from DCI Music Video and REH

John Patitucci

Electric Bass: A Dictionary of Grooves and Techniques
(VH049).....\$49.95

A complete guide to grooving with a drummer in 15 styles, including funk, samba, reggae, jazz, shuffle, baiiao, latin, and rock. John provides examples in each style and discusses major influences and variations. Includes an extensive discussion/demonstration of technique (on four-string bass). (85 min.)

Jaco Pastorius

Modern Electric Bass
(VH013).....\$49.95

The late master demonstrates the techniques that made him the most influential electric bassist of all time. Jaco explains his right and left hand technique, harmonics, finger exercises, and more. Includes several solos as well as performances. One of the most popular instructional videos. Booklet included. (90 min.)

Dave Crigger

Slap & Tap
(REH824).....\$49.95

Dave reveals his amazing techniques from right hand tapping with double stops and chords to combinations of taps, hammers, slides, slaps, plucks, and pull-offs. He performs a mind-boggling solo piece and discusses the various concepts and techniques. Then Dave gets downright funky and demonstrates slapping and popping. (55 min.)

Nathan East

Contemporary Electric Bass
(REH826).....\$49.95

Nathan details his unique style of playing: building awesome speed, double stops, bridge adjustment, tuning, grooves, walking bass lines, soloing, and how to play with a rhythm section. Examples are written out in musical notation in the accompanying booklet. The video includes an in-depth interview. (60 min.)

Gary Willis

Progressive Bassics
(REH823).....\$49.95

Gary demonstrates his unique right hand concept and how to use the correct muscles to boost stamina and develop fast, flowing technique. Through the strong and weak beat concept, Gary shows how to visualize the harmony underneath your fingers. He also discusses fretless bass technique. (60 min.)

John Patitucci

Electric Bass 2: Soloing, Ear-Training, and Six-String
(VH062).....\$44.95

John offers insight into soloing by stressing the importance of ear training. This video takes some of the mystery out of the six-string bass by showing how it is tuned, its amazing range, and by offering many examples of its applications. Includes performances of John's compositions plus a live clip with the Chick Corea Elektric Band. (70 min.)

Victor Wooten

Super Bass Solo Technique
(VH0186).....\$49.95

Victor is one of the funkiest, most dynamic and exciting bass player around. On this video, he describes all of his trademarks and techniques in detail. He illustrates, up-close, his two-handed tapping, thumb-slap, and incredible, alternating licks and techniques in detail. The video also contains several complete performances.

Mark Egan

Bass Workshop
(VH048).....\$39.95

Bass Workshop offers Mark's overall approach to playing the bass. He gives practical advice on equipment, practicing, technical exercises, scales and arpeggios. Accompanied by Danny Gottlieb on drums, he also plays many grooves including jazz, rock, swing, shuffle, and samba. Booklet included. (61 min.)

Randy Jackson

Mastering the Groove
(VH0152).....\$49.95

With this video from the incredibly accomplished and versatile Randy Jackson, you'll learn to think and feel bass. Randy explores the relationship between bass and drums, showing you how to groove with all kinds of drummers. He also covers rock grooves, right hand approaches, muting, and phrasing on the bass. (58 min.)

Dave La Rue

Essential Bass Concepts
(REH825).....\$49.95

In this jam-packed video, Dave begins with some great warm-up and stretching exercises followed by arpeggio fingerings and gymnastic exercises clearly written in music and tab in the accompanying booklet. Then Dave lets loose with some happening funk lines using hammerons, slapping, popping, and ghost notes. (60 min.)

Abraham Laboriel

New Bass Concepts
(VH066).....\$39.95

This great L.A. session master has recorded with hundreds of artists including Quincy Jones, Larry Carlton, and Dave Grusin. This video covers right and left hand techniques, left hand tapping, 2-handed paradiddles plus his unique 5-fingered right hand technique. Includes six outstanding pieces with Abe's group Koionia. Booklet included. (70 min.)

Chuck Rainey

Fusion Bass
(REH836).....\$49.95

The focus of this informative video is on fusing the styles of funk, pop, rock, jazz, and rhythm & blues into a contemporary bass form. Learn Chuck's favorite scale and chord positions, then, with a rhythm section, watch him demonstrate slap, popping, and his unique right finger "back and forth" technique. Booklet included. (70 min.)

Gerald Veasley

Solo Bass Techniques
(REH820).....\$49.95

Gerald covers right hand techniques including the free stroke, hammer stroke and slap style. Then he focuses on the left hand, discussing minimal motion and includes permutation exercises to build dexterity and finger independence. The video includes scale and arpeggio sequences and a modal playing demonstration. (70 min.)

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Derived from John Patitucci's Bass Workshop DCI video. Covering technique and an introduction to musical styles, this instruction puts you on the right road to becoming a working bassist.

Steve Bailey & Victor Wooten

Bass Extremes

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Book and Cassette.....\$21.95

Exploring the tremendous, often unrealized potential of the bass guitar, Steve Bailey and Victor Wooten have put together this incredible recording, complete with transcriptions and lessons for each song. Each piece highlights different aspects of their amazing techniques — such as Steve's three finger technique or his awe-inspiring command of harmonics and chord voicings; or Victor's incredible funk grooves, thumb, and two-handed tapping techniques. All music is written in standard notation and tablature.

Lincoln Goines & Robby Ameen

Funkifying the Clave: Afro-Cuban Grooves for Bass and Drums

(MMBK0004)

Book and Cassette.....\$24.95

Designed for bass players and drummers, this book lays out a step-by-step approach to combining Afro-Cuban rhythms with rock, funk, and jazz. Includes a 96-minute cassette which features some of New York's hottest players and includes the examples from the book.

John Patitucci

Ultimate Workout, Level I

(MMBK0050)

Book and Cassette.....\$21.95

Developed so that the beginner to intermediate bassist can practice in a wide range of styles with a pre-recorded band, with or without bass tracks. Includes a chart for each tune, as well as a step-by-step discussion of each section with John's personal tips on groove and fill ideas. Each chart comes perforated so that it can be easily removed and placed on a music stand.

Steve Bailey

Bass Guitar Series

Advanced Rock Bass

(F3107BGX)

Book and Cassette.....\$16.95

Advanced Rock Bass is written for players ready for a serious challenge. Includes: string crossing exercises, double stops, odd meters, harmonics, artificial harmonics, arpeggios, and chords in harmonics, thumb position, and solo bass playing. Written in standard notation and tablature.

Five String Bass

(F3109BGX)

Book Only.....\$10.95

Five String Bass explores the fretboard in relation to the added fifth string, enabling you to fully integrate the expanded range and added possibilities of this instrument into your playing style. Beginning with position studies, the book progresses to intervals, extended scales, chord voicings, and arpeggio studies.

Fretless Bass

(F3106BGX)

Book and Cassette.....\$16.95

Fretless Bass is meant for the player who wishes to add this instrument to his arsenal. The book focuses on developing accurate intonation, then progresses to special effects such as harmonics, double stops, nuances idiomatic to the fretless bass, and numerous solo bass etudes.

Rock Bass

(F3106BGX)

Book and Cassette.....\$16.95

An aid to gaining complete technical control and understanding of the bass. Starting with right hand alternation studies, the book progresses to 3-finger technique, intervallic studies, double stops, chords, and time studies. With hazard studies and finger-busters. In standard notation and tab.

Six String Bass

(F3110BGX)

Book Only.....\$9.95

Six String Bass is written to help you make the transition from either the four or five string bass to the six string. The book begins with an exploration of the low B and high C strings followed by scale studies, random note studies, technique, and chord voicings (triads, seventh chords, and inversions).

Jimmy Haslip

The Melodic Bass Library (Scales and Modes for the Bass Guitarist)

(F3167BGX)

Book and Cassette.....\$24.95

An indispensable spiral bound book and cassette on scales and modes for the bass guitarist. Contains diatonic, modal, pentatonic, whole tone, and diminished scales as well as modes of both the harmonic and melodic minor scales, Eastern, Middle Eastern, and other exotic scales of Jimmy's own invention.

Jaco Pastorius

Modern Electric Bass

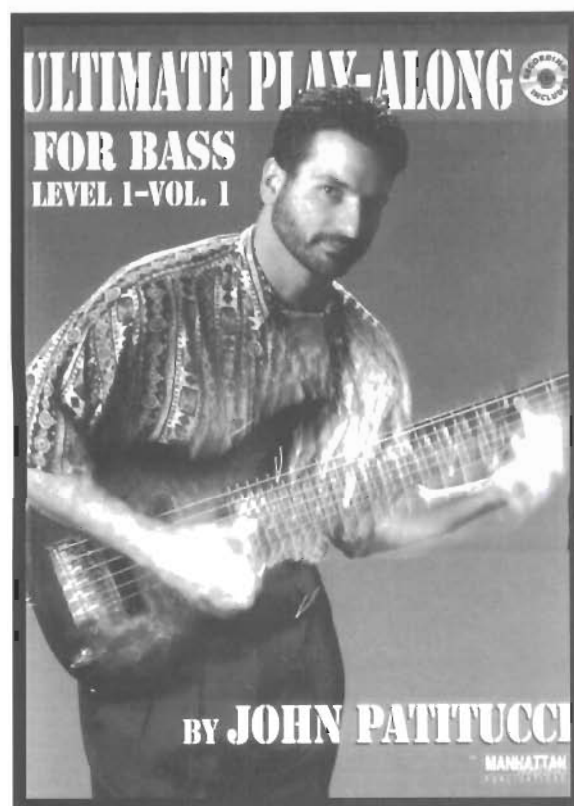
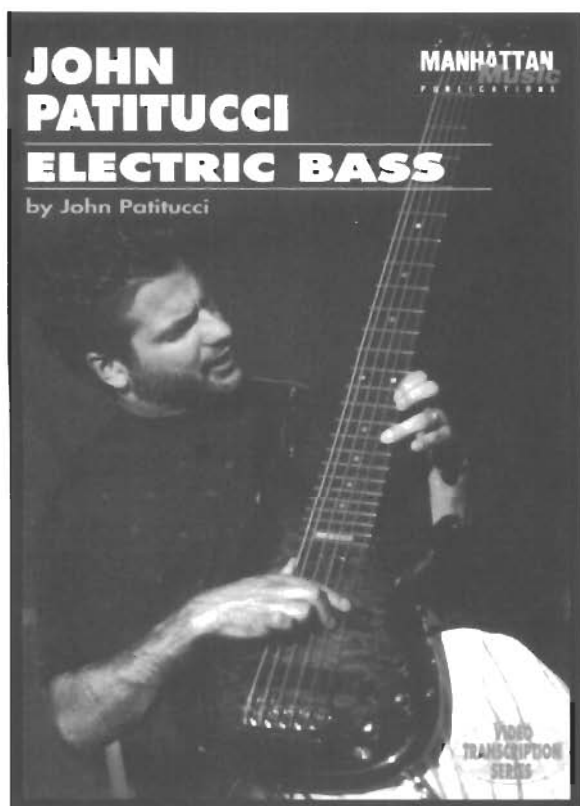
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Book and Cassette.....\$21.95

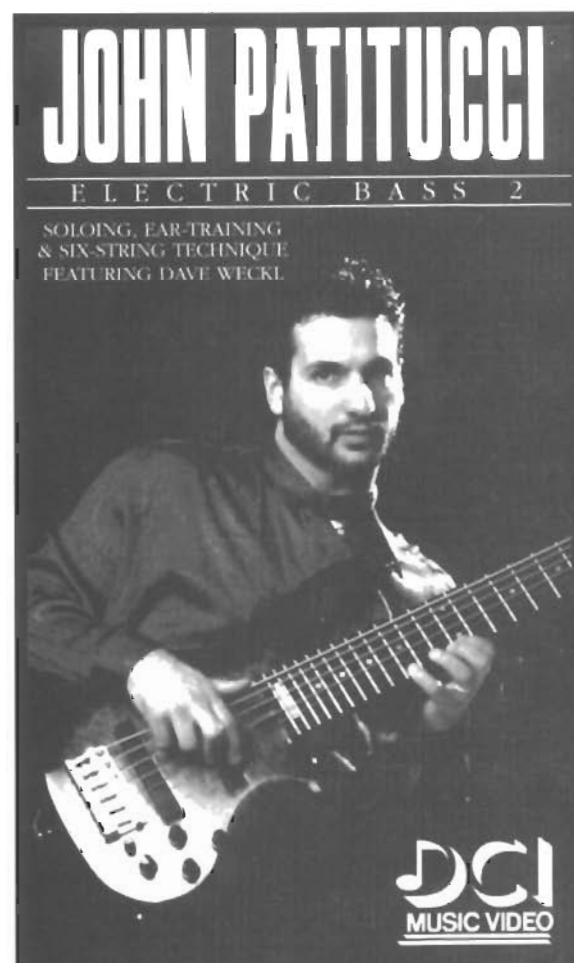
Jaco Pastorius was, for many years, recognized as the world's number one electric bassist. This book and cassette offers the ultimate look into the creative process that lay behind Jaco's playing. Features transcriptions of Jaco's incredible playing on his DCI video along with analysis by legendary bassist Jerry Jemmott.

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On the Corner

First two times bass and drums only,
then enter keyboards.

play 4 times

Snare: x

A

Dm11

Musical notation for the first system of 'On the Corner'. It features a bass line in 4/4 time and a keyboard part. The bass line starts with a Dm11 chord and follows a specific rhythmic pattern. The keyboard part has a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, mirroring the bass line's rhythm. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Dsus4

Musical notation for the second system of 'On the Corner'. It continues the bass line and keyboard part from the first system. The bass line maintains the same rhythmic pattern. The keyboard part continues the melody and bass line. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Musical notation for the third system of 'On the Corner'. It continues the bass line and keyboard part from the second system. The bass line maintains the same rhythmic pattern. The keyboard part continues the melody and bass line. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Musical notation for the fourth system of 'On the Corner'. It continues the bass line and keyboard part from the third system. The bass line maintains the same rhythmic pattern. The keyboard part continues the melody and bass line. The system ends with a repeat sign.

1.
Fsus4

Musical notation for the fifth system of 'On the Corner'. It continues the bass line and keyboard part from the fourth system. The bass line maintains the same rhythmic pattern. The keyboard part continues the melody and bass line. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Dsus4

Musical notation for the sixth system of 'On the Corner'. It continues the bass line and keyboard part from the fifth system. The bass line maintains the same rhythmic pattern. The keyboard part continues the melody and bass line. The system ends with a repeat sign.

2.
F^{sus}4

B A13^b9 F/D^b

Break:

B^b/G^b E^b9 D^bmaj13[#]11 Dm11

G^bmaj7/A^b Am7[#]5 B^bmaj7 Bm7^b5

B^b/C C[#]7[#]9^b5 Dm11

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a piece titled 'On the Corner'. It consists of two systems of music. The first system has three staves: two bass staves and one grand staff (treble and bass). The second system has two staves: one grand staff and one bass staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Chord annotations are placed above the staves at specific points. A 'Break' section is indicated in the first system. A second ending bracket labeled '2.' is shown in the first system. The key signature has one flat (Bb), and the time signature is 4/4.

On the Corner

3

C

Gm7

Am7#5

Ab/Bb

Bbm11

Bbmaj7/C

Dm11

1.

2.

Dm

D

Ebmaj9

Dbmaj9

Cm11

Bbm11

Gbmaj7/Ab

Ab13#11b9 Gm7

E/F#

Fsus4

Break:

Solo

E♭maj9

Bmaj7#11

(N.C.)

B♭m11

B♭maj7/C

Dm11

Break:

On the Corner

5

Gm7

Am7#5

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The treble staff has a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a double bar line, and then a half note G4 in the third measure, a half note A4 in the fourth measure, and a half note B4 in the fifth measure. The bass staff has a half note G2 in the first measure, a half note F2 in the second measure, a half note E2 in the third measure, a half note D2 in the fourth measure, and a half note C2 in the fifth measure. There are repeat signs at the end of the first and third measures.

A $\flat$ /B $\flat$

B $\flat$ m11

B $\flat$ maj7/C

Dm11

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The treble staff has a half note G4 in the first measure, a half note A4 in the second measure, a half note B4 in the third measure, and a half note C5 in the fourth measure. The bass staff has a half note G2 in the first measure, a half note F2 in the second measure, a half note E2 in the third measure, and a half note D2 in the fourth measure. There are repeat signs at the end of the first and third measures.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The treble staff has a whole note G4 in the first measure, a whole note A4 in the second measure, and a whole note B4 in the third measure. The bass staff has a half note G2 in the first measure, a half note F2 in the second measure, and a half note E2 in the third measure. There are repeat signs at the end of the first and third measures.

play 3 times Gm7

Am7#5

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The treble staff has a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a double bar line, and then a half note G4 in the third measure, a half note A4 in the fourth measure, and a half note B4 in the fifth measure. The bass staff has a half note G2 in the first measure, a half note F2 in the second measure, a half note E2 in the third measure, a half note D2 in the fourth measure, and a half note C2 in the fifth measure. There are repeat signs at the end of the first and third measures.

A $\flat$ /B $\flat$

B $\flat$ m11

B $\flat$ maj7/C

Dm11

The fifth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The treble staff has a half note G4 in the first measure, a half note A4 in the second measure, a half note B4 in the third measure, and a half note C5 in the fourth measure. The bass staff has a half note G2 in the first measure, a half note F2 in the second measure, a half note E2 in the third measure, and a half note D2 in the fourth measure. There are repeat signs at the end of the first and third measures.

The sixth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The treble staff has a whole note G4 in the first measure, a whole note A4 in the second measure, and a whole note B4 in the third measure. The bass staff has a half note G2 in the first measure, a half note F2 in the second measure, and a half note E2 in the third measure. There are repeat signs at the end of the first and third measures.

On the Corner~solo

E♭maj9



Bmaj7#11



A♭m9



E♭



Emaj7/F#



N.C.

B♭11

B♭maj7/C

Dm11



Our Family

Intro (Drum machine)

The musical score is written for piano and includes a drum machine intro. It consists of five systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.

- System 1:** The first measure of the piano part contains a whole rest in both staves, with a '4' written above the staff. The second measure features a complex chordal texture in the treble staff and a single eighth note in the bass staff.
- System 2:** The piano part begins with a series of chords and eighth notes in the treble staff, while the bass staff has a whole rest followed by a single eighth note in the second measure.
- System 3:** The treble staff continues with a melodic line of eighth notes, and the bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment.
- System 4:** Similar to the previous system, with a more active treble staff and a steady bass line.
- System 5:** The final system shows a more complex melodic line in the treble staff and a corresponding bass line, concluding the piece.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains the melody, which is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The melody starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The bass staff contains a simple bass line, starting with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line. The first measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/4 time signature. The second measure contains a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style, with a mix of eighth and quarter notes. The bass line is simple, with a few notes in the first measure and a whole note in the second measure.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains the melody, which is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The melody starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, then a quarter note B-flat4, and a quarter note G4. This is followed by a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. The melody then continues with a quarter note C4, a quarter note B-flat3, and a quarter note A3. The bass staff contains the accompaniment, which is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The accompaniment starts with a quarter note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, then a quarter note B-flat3, and a quarter note G3. This is followed by a quarter note F3, a quarter note E3, and a quarter note D3. The accompaniment then continues with a quarter note C3, a quarter note B-flat2, and a quarter note A2. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a treble clef and a bass clef.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains the melody, which is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody starts with a whole note chord, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff contains a simple accompaniment, starting with a whole note chord and then a series of whole notes.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is written in eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff begins with a bass clef and contains a single eighth note in the first measure, followed by rests. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. The bass staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The accompaniment is written in a simple, folk-like style. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line. The first measure contains the main melody and accompaniment. The second measure contains a continuation of the melody and accompaniment, ending with a double bar line.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It begins with a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a sharp sign (F#) and a flat sign (B-flat). The lower staff is in bass clef and starts with a whole rest, followed by a few eighth notes and then a whole rest.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff continues with eighth notes and rests.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff features a series of beamed eighth notes. The lower staff continues with eighth notes and rests.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and a sharp sign (F#). The lower staff has a whole note followed by a few eighth notes.

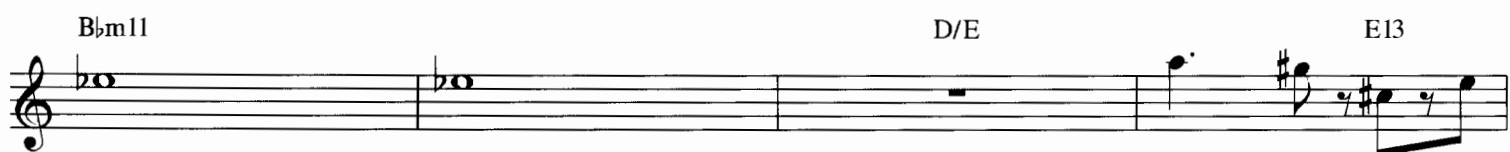
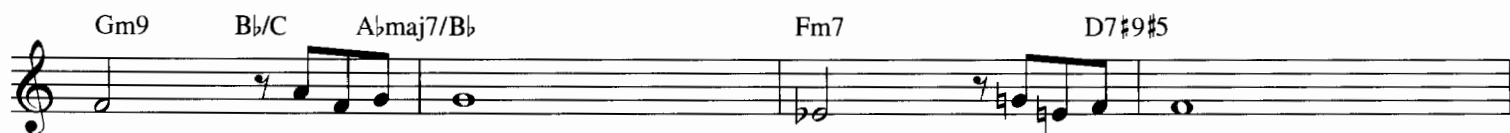
The fifth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff has a whole rest followed by a series of beamed eighth notes. The lower staff continues with eighth notes and rests.

The first system of musical notation consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The treble staff contains a melody starting with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The bass staff contains a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, a quarter note B3, and a quarter note C4. The key signature has one flat (Bb) and the time signature is 4/4.

The second system of musical notation continues the melody in the treble staff with a half note D5, followed by a quarter note E5, a quarter note F5, and a quarter note G5. The bass staff contains a half note D3, followed by a quarter note E3, a quarter note F3, and a quarter note G3. The key signature has one flat (Bb) and the time signature is 4/4.

The third system of musical notation continues the melody in the treble staff with a half note A5, followed by a quarter note B5, a quarter note C6, and a quarter note D6. The bass staff contains a half note A3, followed by a quarter note B3, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note D4. The key signature has one flat (Bb) and the time signature is 4/4. The system ends with the word "etc." written above the treble staff.

Growing



1. Amaj9 C/D D13

Gmaj7 Dbm9 Gb13

2. Amaj9 Eb13b9 Ab7#9#5

Dbm7 Gb7 Dbm7 Gb7

Dbm7 Gb7 Dbm7 Gb7 D.C. (Last time to Coda)

Coda

Vamp Dbm7 Gb7

The musical notation for the bass line of 'The Girl on the Train' is shown on a single staff. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various chords (Dbm7, Gb7) and articulations (P, T, wavy line). The notes are: D2, Bb2, Eb3, D3, C3, Bb2, A2, G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, Bb1, A1, G1, F1, E1, D1, C1, Bb0, A0, G0, F0, E0, D0, C0, Bb-1, A-1, G-1, F-1, E-1, D-1, C-1, Bb-2, A-2, G-2, F-2, E-2, D-2, C-2, Bb-3, A-3, G-3, F-3, E-3, D-3, C-3, Bb-4, A-4, G-4, F-4, E-4, D-4, C-4, Bb-5, A-5, G-5, F-5, E-5, D-5, C-5, Bb-6, A-6, G-6, F-6, E-6, D-6, C-6, Bb-7, A-7, G-7, F-7, E-7, D-7, C-7, Bb-8, A-8, G-8, F-8, E-8, D-8, C-8, Bb-9, A-9, G-9, F-9, E-9, D-9, C-9, Bb-10, A-10, G-10, F-10, E-10, D-10, C-10, Bb-11, A-11, G-11, F-11, E-11, D-11, C-11, Bb-12, A-12, G-12, F-12, E-12, D-12, C-12, Bb-13, A-13, G-13, F-13, E-13, D-13, C-13, Bb-14, A-14, G-14, F-14, E-14, D-14, C-14, Bb-15, A-15, G-15, F-15, E-15, D-15, C-15, Bb-16, A-16, G-16, F-16, E-16, D-16, C-16, Bb-17, A-17, G-17, F-17, E-17, D-17, C-17, Bb-18, A-18, G-18, F-18, E-18, D-18, C-18, Bb-19, A-19, G-19, F-19, E-19, D-19, C-19, Bb-20, A-20, G-20, F-20, E-20, D-20, C-20, Bb-21, A-21, G-21, F-21, E-21, D-21, C-21, Bb-22, A-22, G-22, F-22, E-22, D-22, C-22, Bb-23, A-23, G-23, F-23, E-23, D-23, C-23, Bb-24, A-24, G-24, F-24, E-24, D-24, C-24, Bb-25, A-25, G-25, F-25, E-25, D-25, C-25, Bb-26, A-26, G-26, F-26, E-26, D-26, C-26, Bb-27, A-27, G-27, F-27, E-27, D-27, C-27, Bb-28, A-28, G-28, F-28, E-28, D-28, C-28, Bb-29, A-29, G-29, F-29, E-29, D-29, C-29, Bb-30, A-30, G-30, F-30, E-30, D-30, C-30, Bb-31, A-31, G-31, F-31, E-31, D-31, C-31, Bb-32, A-32, G-32, F-32, E-32, D-32, C-32, Bb-33, A-33, G-33, F-33, E-33, D-33, C-33, Bb-34, A-34, G-34, F-34, E-34, D-34, C-34, Bb-35, A-35, G-35, F-35, E-35, D-35, C-35, Bb-36, A-36, G-36, F-36, E-36, D-36, C-36, Bb-37, A-37, G-37, F-37, E-37, D-37, C-37, Bb-38, A-38, G-38, F-38, E-38, D-38, C-38, Bb-39, A-39, G-39, F-39, E-39, D-39, C-39, Bb-40, A-40, G-40, F-40, E-40, D-40, C-40, Bb-41, A-41, G-41, F-41, E-41, D-41, C-41, Bb-42, A-42, G-42, F-42, E-42, D-42, C-42, Bb-43, A-43, G-43, F-43, E-43, D-43, C-43, Bb-44, A-44, G-44, F-44, E-44, D-44, C-44, Bb-45, A-45, G-45, F-45, E-45, D-45, C-45, Bb-46, A-46, G-46, F-46, E-46, D-46, C-46, Bb-47, A-47, G-47, F-47, E-47, D-47, C-47, Bb-48, A-48, G-48, F-48, E-48, D-48, C-48, Bb-49, A-49, G-49, F-49, E-49, D-49, C-49, Bb-50, A-50, G-50, F-50, E-50, D-50, C-50, Bb-51, A-51, G-51, F-51, E-51, D-51, C-51, Bb-52, A-52, G-52, F-52, E-52, D-52, C-52, Bb-53, A-53, G-53, F-53, E-53, D-53, C-53, Bb-54, A-54, G-54, F-54, E-54, D-54, C-54, Bb-55, A-55, G-55, F-55, E-55, D-55, C-55, Bb-56, A-56, G-56, F-56, E-56, D-56, C-56, Bb-57, A-57, G-57, F-57, E-57, D-57, C-57, Bb-58, A-58, G-58, F-58, E-58, D-58, C-58, Bb-59, A-59, G-59, F-59, E-59, D-59, C-59, Bb-60, A-60, G-60, F-60, E-60, D-60, C-60, Bb-61, A-61, G-61, F-61, E-61, D-61, C-61, Bb-62, A-62, G-62, F-62, E-62, D-62, C-62, Bb-63, A-63, G-63, F-63, E-63, D-63, C-63, Bb-64, A-64, G-64, F-64, E-64, D-64, C-64, Bb-65, A-65, G-65, F-65, E-65, D-65, C-65, Bb-66, A-66, G-66, F-66, E-66, D-66, C-66, Bb-67, A-67, G-67, F-67, E-67, D-67, C-67, Bb-68, A-68, G-68, F-68, E-68, D-68, C-68, Bb-69, A-69, G-69, F-69, E-69, D-69, C-69, Bb-70, A-70, G-70, F-70, E-70, D-70, C-70, Bb-71, A-71, G-71, F-71, E-71, D-71, C-71, Bb-72, A-72, G-72, F-72, E-72, D-72, C-72, Bb-73, A-73, G-73, F-73, E-73, D-73, C-73, Bb-74, A-74, G-74, F-74, E-74, D-74, C-74, Bb-75, A-75, G-75, F-75, E-75, D-75, C-75, Bb-76, A-76, G-76, F-76, E-76, D-76, C-76, Bb-77, A-77, G-77, F-77, E-77, D-77, C-77, Bb-78, A-78, G-78, F-78, E-78, D-78, C-78, Bb-79, A-79, G-79, F-79, E-79, D-79, C-79, Bb-80, A-80, G-80, F-80, E-80, D-80, C-80, Bb-81, A-81, G-81, F-81, E-81, D-81, C-81, Bb-82, A-82, G-82, F-82, E-82, D-82, C-82, Bb-83, A-83, G-83, F-83, E-83, D-83, C-83, Bb-84, A-84, G-84, F-84, E-84, D-84, C-84, Bb-85, A-85, G-85, F-85, E-85, D-85, C-85, Bb-86, A-86, G-86, F-86, E-86, D-86, C-86, Bb-87, A-87, G-87, F-87, E-87, D-87, C-87, Bb-88, A-88, G-88, F-88, E-88, D-88, C-88, Bb-89, A-89, G-89, F-89, E-89, D-89, C-89, Bb-90, A-90, G-90, F-90, E-90, D-90, C-90, Bb-91, A-91, G-91, F-91, E-91, D-91, C-91, Bb-92, A-92, G-92, F-92, E-92, D-92, C-92, Bb-93, A-93, G-93, F-93, E-93, D-93, C-93, Bb-94, A-94, G-94, F-94, E-94, D-94, C-94, Bb-95, A-95, G-95, F-95, E-95, D-95, C-95, Bb-96, A-96, G-96, F-96, E-96, D-96, C-96, Bb-97, A-97, G-97, F-97, E-97, D-97, C-97, Bb-98, A-98, G-98, F-98, E-98, D-98, C-98, Bb-99, A-99, G-99, F-99, E-99, D-99, C-99, Bb-100, A-100, G-100, F-100, E-100, D-100, C-100, Bb-101, A-101, G-101, F-101, E-101, D-101, C-101, Bb-102, A-102, G-102, F-102, E-102, D-102, C-102, Bb-103, A-103, G-103, F-103, E-103, D-103, C-103, Bb-104, A-104, G-104, F-104, E-104, D-104, C-104, Bb-105, A-105, G-105, F-105, E-105, D-105, C-105, Bb-106, A-106, G-106, F-106, E-106, D-106, C-106, Bb-107, A-107, G-107, F-107, E-107, D-107, C-107, Bb-108, A-108, G-108, F-108, E-108, D-108, C-108, Bb-109, A-109, G-109, F-109, E-109

The musical notation for the bass line of 'The Girl on the Train' is shown on a single staff. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various chords (D7m7, Gb7) and a sequence of notes and rests. The notes are labeled with 'P' (Piano) and 'T' (Tutti) dynamics. The bass line is written in a style that suggests a specific rhythmic pattern, with some notes beamed together and others marked with 'x'.

Bertha's Bop

Open Intro Fm11

On cue: **A** Bbm11/C Fm11 G13b9 C7#5 Fm11

C13b9 Emaj7/Gb G13b9 C7#9#5 F#m11

1. Fm11 2. Fm11 Bbm11 **B** Abm9#5

G13#9 E/F# Bbm11 Bbm11 F#m11 Bbm11 Bbm11 Ebm11 Db/Eb F#/E

F#/E Ebm13 Abm11

Walking bass:

[illegible]

Open solo
Fm11

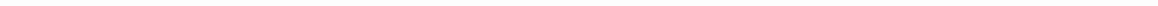
An empty bass staff with a double bar line and repeat dots at the beginning, and four diagonal slash marks indicating repeated measures, followed by a final double bar line and repeat dots.

Bbm11 Fmin11 G13b9 C7#5 Fm11

C13b9 Emaj7/Gb G13b9 C7#9#5 Fm11



Fm11



9: 

Bbm11 Abm9 G13#9 Bbm11 Ebm11

Emaj7#11 Ebm13 Abm11





JOHN PATITUCCI has received worldwide acclaim for his fluid, horn-influenced work on the six-string electric bass. A past member of Chick Corea's Elektric and Akoustic Bands, John also has five solo albums to his credit. The first, entitled *John Patitucci*, reached #1 on the *Billboard* jazz chart and earned him two Grammy nominations.

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